subject, I trust your honorable body will exhibit firmness, tempered with mildness; decision, after the free exergive of an enlightended judgment; selfrespect with a decent regard for the opinions of those who stand adversely towards us; and obtaining a complete victory over those high passions which the occasion and these turbulent times are so much calculated to engender. you will, it is haped, exhibit to the world that the youngest member of a great confederacy can, when she feels herself aggrieved, assert with the confidence which justice inspires, her just claims. and by moral force effectuate a noble end, which in other ages and countries ceuld only be consummated by political convulsions and the sword.

I have humbly and in great sincerity given you my views and made such recommendations as my judgment approv ed. If the suggestions which I have made shall meet your concurrence, ! shall indeed be pleased; if, in the resources of your collective wisdom, you conceive a better plan for the attainment of the end preposed, I shall be most happy to co-operate with you in the approval and execution of it.

LORD BROUGHAM'S VISIT.

This has become a fixed fact now, and Punch favors his lordship with a letter of introduction to Brother Jona- brought to light. than, from which the following is an extract:

You will, I know-for Jonathan is abounding in hospitality, with a heart as flowing and free as his Mississippi -you will, I know, give a magnificent welcome to Brougham. But, pray, understand this, it may save us a future war; we will not lose our Brougham. I know Henry's ardent, impulsive temperament. You will be giving him a public banquet; and there, and then, after gorgeous descriptions of the mighty nergies of your mighty country-after claiming Saxon brotherhood with all force, the subtlety of his eloquence too you a struggle-a very severe struggle tality of the Southern country been destroyed to refuse the favor,) he will insist upon citizen. But for the extraordinary as tuteness (B. has been heard to call it "d d cross obstinacy") of Mr. Cremleux, our Brougham would at this moment have been a French citizen! in danger, it may be, of the next presidency; and, by the way, should you naturalize him, I wouldn't give yourself much chance of a re-election. You will therefore be on your guard Our Henry must return to us; his genius is the property of the human race; but his citizenship is with England. Take any jewel out of our crown; take, if you will, our Koh-i-noo, our mountain of light, but not our bodily light of Broug-

Of course, you will show your guest Niagara : but I put it to you as a vital favor, do not let Henry attempt to jump the falls. Should he insist upon itwhich is not at all unlikely-lay the by the way, when he is in full force of tricks," and himself despised upon trust. spirits, do-now, pray don't miss thisdo ask bim to sing The Three Little Pigs. You will never forget it; from that mos ment, The Three Little Pigs will become as dear as your national eagle. him-if, which it is not at all unlikely, he do not volunteer it -- to do the conjuring trick of The Chestnuts in Chancery. It has had wonderful success with us during the present season; so much so that the Queen and her Prince invited Brougham to Windsor Castle to play the trick before themselves and children, although, (but you, may dear Taylor, in your free and generous country, you have little idea of the malignity of party interest,) although all notice of the visit and its object, was, it is supposed, by the influence of L-d J-n R-II, meanly excluded from the Count union. Circular.

Brougham will do you much good, and I carnestly hope that the sea voyage and American air will brace him up for the next half century. Such human gold with all its alloy rarely enriches the generations of men. By the way I know Henry's philosophical curiosity, his thirst for knowledge; therefore do not let him too friendly test your gin-sling, your mint-julep, your coblers, and all that variety of drinks, it is a part of the glory of the American genius to offer to lips of a bacchanal

Broughan has promised me to present this to you in his cosmopolite traveling-adress. Isn't it significant, nay, epigrammatic? His coat, half the union-jack of England-half the tri-color of France. His waistcoat embroidered with the American eagle, and his trousars the American stripes!

Cherish, honor, love our Henry, and for your love to him, accept the increased admiration of

Yours ever, PUNCH, 85 Fleet St.

THE FRENCH PRESS .- The French National Assembly has passed a law requiring that every leading article of the public jourwas confirmed on the second day.

VHE REPUBLICAN



JOHN S. HOLT, Jr., Editor.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10.

We are under many obligations to Senators Cass, Seward, and our Senator, Jefferson Davie, and to Hon. Wm. McWillie and A. G. Brown for Public Documents.

New Goods .- Our streets now present quite a lively appearance. The recent arrivals of that it will be published, and may be in the Full goods have caused the merchants to move about as though business were doing. The ly remark, thut, it was like a shaft of polishclerks frisk fround early and late, prizing open ed marble; solid, symetrical, and beautiful this box, and ripping open that bale, in easer -an appropriate monument to the Hero curiosity to see its contents: here admiring the whose character it portrayed. latest "ngony" of sack coats; there, having their attention attracted by some superfine specimen of ladies' shawls or handkerchiefs,

But there is one thing the merchants seem to have forgotten. They should advertise. If they have the goods suited to the marketwhether to suit those who look for the substantial necessaries, or those who desire something fanciful or beautiful-they should let it be known to all likely to trade in the market.

We would call particular attention to the fine stock of our friends, H. S. & T. W. White. was too late for this week.

ABOLITIONISTS.

Almost every paper we take up contains of you-he will insist, (and I know the property. The abolitionists grow more and the thing absolutely necessary. more bold, and the number of fugitive slaves well, not to be aware that it will cause | daily increases. Already has the open hospiin a great measure. Each man's house is corbeing immediately made an American | tainly now his castle, and in it he has to retire, and guarded by bar and bolt, know the name and principles of him who asks reception. The effect is most fortunate, however we may

deplore the cause. The patent-pill venderthe dealer in quack-nostrums, trashy-books and wooden-clocks, with his neat, bright painted buggy, fined inside with cosy little lockers, containing his treasures, no longer finds the best stall in the stable, and the best fodder for his sleek horse; the warmest corner in the house, the brightest smiles, and the open and unchanged Sugars are firm. mouthed staring wonder from the henest farmer and his family, for himself. On the contraty, if charity (not yet lost, we are thankful,) tlemand his reception from the pitiless storm or the dews of the coming night-his horse is well cared for; but his jolly jokes are received with tantalizing gravity; instead of Wonder, Suspicion gleams from the eyes of all; and though treated with civilty, the farmer and even the children seem studiously to avoid to violence of friendly hands upon him, touch him, and as he sits by the big fire-place, ing of the bill shall be for information, and and let him be carried from the spot. or at the table, give him many an under look in if opposition is made to it, the question shall How you will enjoy Brougham after silence, and think of abolitionists. As he sees be, shall the bill be rejected? If no oppodinner, whilst the American women to the proper adjustment of the harness of his in the drawing room will hang upon horse, on the morrow to depart, the negroes him, bright and thick as the stars of no longer show their white teeth at his cant your spangled banner. There is no witticisms, even they are oppressed by his man tells a story with a greater fatness presence, and he drives off on his solitary way, of humbr-no man sings a song like him; his wares rejected as "humbugs" and "Yankee

Finding their stock of soft-sawder and fancy goods so little appreciated, and themselves so dogged with distrust, the class "Yrakee pedlar" is fast becoming extinct. All such arivers of "an honest penny" begin to find the country too Moreover, set some of the women ou inhospitable for them. If the Aboli inni ts cond tinue to succeed as they have recently in the river counties, and in Alabama, Louisiana, and for Governor of the State, over Thomas other States, a system of passports will have to be established.

This is a good effect, saves many a life and many a dime to our people; but what a deplorable Union is that in which the people of one section of it so regard those of another.

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

It is impossible for any one acquainted with

The troops of Texas are now, we understand, on their march to take possession of Santa Fe. and in spite of Col. Munroe, the United States soldiers and the self-established government of Santana, presented his credentials and was New Mexico, to enforce the civil authority of their sovereign State.

The California bill has passed the Senate, idmitting that country as a State, in defiance of its having formed itself, and applied for ad- Representatives withdrew, and left the Senmission, regardless of all propriety and precedent, and of the rights of the Southern States; and notwithstanding its overgrown boundaries, (sufficient for an empire) shutting the Southern

States from all the Pacific coast. This bill is now before the House. If it become a law, the State of Georgia, having pledged herself to call together her Legislature to take steps to resist it, and other Southern States having also thus declared their determination; a secession from a Union to which At a later period, they elected P. J. Pillans they are no longer bound, and in which they can no longer remain in honor and safety, will inevitably and of right be the step taken by them, let who will attempt to hinder. We published last week the protest against the admission of this country, which was laid on the table of the Senate. This is an able document, and the objections therein set forth are true. We have a right, and are in duty bound to resist a final disregard of these reasonable ob- lar, and that this election would be prevented. untishall be signed by the author. The vote jections. We rely upon the House, It rests with them what shall be done.

THE PUNERAL DISCOURSE.

Last Tuesday was a beautiful day, and as was anticipated, from the nature of the orcastra and the capacity of the orator, a great many persons were present. The whole centre of the Church was fitted with ladies.

The Presbyterian Church had been most appropriately dressed in mourning, according to the correct taste of neveral ladies and gen-

After a well sung funeral bynen, selected by the choir, the Rev. W. H. Wations made an appropriate and eloquent prayer; then a solo arranged by Mr. Berg, was beautifully song by an amateur of great musical taste and cultivation; after which the Reverend Ocator rose and, being too pr much out of health to deliver it, extemporaneously, read his discourse in a simple and highly impressive manner, (we wish all read discourses were read half so well.)

We will not attempt to give a synopsis of 18 of the discourse as we are luppy to learn hands of every one of our readers. We on-

The services concluded by a hiymn; and a finely apposite prayer and benediction by Rev. Charles Beach.

Ma. FOOTE.-We give to-day the letter of Col. Maxey Gregg of S. Carolina to Sen-

Under ordinary circumstances, the press of Mississippi would be very far from publishing Documents conveying such imputations upon the representative of the sovereignty of the State; but the high character now being received. Their advertisement of Col. Greez, who is one of the most pure and highminded men of his State; the trath of his assertions, and the otherwise unlightfied and totally unsenatorial course of Mr. Foote on many like occasions, together with some account of recent outrage upon Southern his misrepresentation of his State, renders

TELEGRAPHIC.

EXECUTION OF PROF. WEBSTER .- Boston. August 30 .- Prof. Webster was hung to day at 20 minutes before 10 o'clock. died firmly and penitent without a struggle. He made no further confession.

A letter from him to Dr. Parker, was pubished in Boston the next day. He said he had no excuse to offer for having commuted the murder, other than what he had previously confessed .- Natchez Courier.

New York, August 30 .- Cotton is dull, with a downward tendency-sales seven hundred bales. Flour and grain are dull

New York, August 31 .- Cotton is firm, with sales of five thousand bales at steady prices-sales of the week seventeen thousand bales. Rice is quiet-sales of the week three hundred tierces.

Washington, August 28 .- House .- The bill to settle the Texas boundary was read-Mr. Inge asked that it be subjected to the est presented by the 116th rule.

The speaker said the question was, shall the bill be rejected? The rule is, the first readsition is had, or if the question to renegative, the bill shall go to second reading without the question. Not rejected.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM SANTA FE-Organization of a State government for New Mexico-Elections, &c.-We learn from the St. Louis Republican that several gentlemen of the Army, with Mr. R. T. McKinney, left Santa Fe on the 16th July, and a part of them arrived at St. Louis or the 18th. The Republican gathers from Mr McKinney the following information:

The elections under the State constitution of N. Mexico, took place on 20th June, and r suited in the choice of Dr. Henry Connelly Cabeza de Baca; Mappel Alvarez, Lientenant Governor, beating his opponent, C. Si. Vrain; and William S. Messervy, Represenative in Congress, by a majority of some 500 votes over Hugh N. Smith, who has been for some months knocking at the hall door of the House as delegate from New Mexico. At the same time that these elections were made, an election for members of the Legislature were also held. This body convened at the time appointed in the constitution. vocating a Territorial, the other a State Government. A member of the Senate by the name of Montaya, from the county of admitted; but it was found out soon after that he might not be disposed to vote with the majority, and he was excluded from his seat, and one of his opponents was voted into his place. Hereupon, six Senators and ate without a quorum to do business. But this difficulty was overcome in a manner peculiar to New Mexican legislation. The remaining members proceded to fill the places of a sufficient number to make the business of legisation legal, and they proceeded in the performance of their otheral duties. They cleeted Maj. R. H. Weightman, late Paymaster U. S Army, and Maj. F. A. Cunningham, also Paymaster U. S. Army, Senators in the Cougress of the United States. Chief Justice of the Supteme Court of that State, and E. C. West, Tomas Cabeza de Baen, and Diego Archuletta, Associated Judges. Lewis B. Sheets was elected Secretary of State, J. D. Robinson, Auditor, and Charles Blumer State Treasurer. An election for Sheriffs and other officers was ordered for the 2d of August, but it is said that there was some conflict of opinions between Col. Manroe and the people, in this particu-

The Indians still continued their depredations in all parts of New Mexico.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, August 22, 1850. The agitation produced from discussing the Compromise and its concomitants in Congress having somewhat subsided, I avail myself of the assitus to reply to an article is the Repotlie, of the 9th inst, hearled, "Who pays the doty-the producer or the consumer."

This article is intended as a feeler thrown out by the whigh in order to test the deposition of Congress to change the tariff of 1846. The writer states, "in 1841-2 we (meaning, I suppose, American manufacturers) consumed about fifty millions of pounds of wool. Four years afterwards our consumption exceeded

100.12	Het	hen give	en the time	a torrio.	amil r	apie:	
dth qual'y	Hamilton bridefath,	Hamilton brdeloth, 5th qual'y	Middlesex cas'meres.	Blue Satti-	Andover flannel.	Brown M. do Laines.	
42	2 50 2 25	\$2 25 1 87 1 87 2 00	\$1.70 1.50 1.50 1.40		27c 20 23 30	15c.	

1845 2 37 2 00 1846 2 25 1 70	1 35 70	26 13 12
Cotion and Wool linseys, white	Fine Car- petings. 70cts.	Army clothing: 82 48
1842 20	65	2 43
1843 20	62 67	2 19
1815 24 1846 21	65 65	2 22
And adds, "It is clearly		at with the

increased production the domestic price has greatly fallen, and that the foreign producer the duty, notwithstanding the price to the consumer is less, or that the tariff of '42 was the cause of said reduction in price.

It is a well-established fact that the price of ished within the last eight or ten years. it is equally a well-known fact that the improvements in machinery and the reduction in the price of labor has enabled manufacturers to goods at the lowest possible advance upon the cost of the raw material and manufacture, and thus I account for the reduction in price, and not the tariff of '42.

The next affirmative in the article is, "He meaning the foreign producer) certainly was the payer of the duty. If not, who was! I also deny this proposition, yet I will undertake to prove a negative, by showing that the consumer pays the duty.

It is obvious the foreign manufacturer, as well as all others, must have a profit on the goods sold, whether the duty is 10, 20 or 30 per centum; and in order to do this, he must calculate the duty laid on the article as a part of its cost, when he sells to the merchant or the consumer: otherwise, if the price of a certain article was the same under a duty of 10 per cent., as under a duty of 50 per cent, every thing else being equal, or, as the article attempts to show, the higher the duty the less ce, one of two things is evi That the manufacturer charged 40 per cent. more than the value of the goods, when the duty was but 10 per cent.; or if they sold at the same price when the duty was fifty per Senator. I have pointed out your pervercont., they have cheated themselves out of sions of the language in which my speech forty per cent. Either of these dilemmas a was reported. You will make the proper schoolbay would avoid, much less a full-grown acknowledgments or not, according as you Yankee, or a British manufacturer. But the may, among the Compromises to which question, Who pays the duty? remains yet to you are addicted, have compromised away be answered. This I propose to do by a home illustration. Suppose A. to be a horse trader, and the government under which he trades lays a duty or tax of ten dollars on every horse sold, the tax being paid to the government by the trader or seller, and not the buyer, up to the day of the passage of the law imposing the tax he is enabled to sall horses for \$90, and make but a reasonable profit; now, when a tax of \$10 per head is laid upon his horses, must be sell at the price and pay the duty ? or must he add the tax as a part of the cost of the horse and receive \$100, in order to make but a reasonable profit; he must, undoubtedly, the course of affairs not to perceive that they fast approach a deciding point for Union or Disis generally known. New Mexico has been or buyer, if he did not, he would at once disis generally known. New Mexico has been or buyer, if he did not, he would at once disa time concealed under the disguise of vioreceive the last named sum, which as clearly manufacturer cease to operate as soon as he found it a leseing business, which he would upon the sale of the first cargoes, if he sold his goods at a small advance upon the home cost, and forget to add the duty as a part of the cost. It is a principle laid down in Blackstone's commentaries: That the earlier a duty is laid, the more burdensome it becomes to the consumer, scause every intermediate trader must have a profit, or at least, interest, as well en the monadvanced to pay the duty, as on the money advanced to pay the materials. If the foreign producer" pays the duty, it would be advisable to increase it ten-fold, in order to raise a revenue sufficient to pay off the national debt.

GRATTAN. The a politionists of Ohio are always ready to abuse the South, and entice away the slave population. We have never given them credit for honesty of manifested for the "colored population" Petitions from Cincinnatti and other lio," published at Albany, New York, parts of the State are now being numerously signed, asking that all of the free negroes shall be banished from the State-the move is decidedly popular. We hope they will not succeed, they selves and should be made to bear it. [Vicksburg Whig.

TO THE HON. H. S. FOOTE, U. S. SENATE.

COLUMBIA, S. C. August 12, 1850. Sin: I beg leave to call your attention to a few little persensions of truth, used by you lately to impart facetiousness to the remarks with which, in your capacity of bully, buffoon, and born to the Senate, you were pleased to honor me.

fer to other papers. comming up, in the report of one of your muunerable and intolgrable speeches, made on the 3d of August, and published in the eighty millions, yet there was in the general Southern Press and other papers,) "that if market of the world an universal reduction of Congress shall undertake to admit Chlifornia into the Union at all, South Carolina will secode from the Union, and seize upon California, upon the mouth of the Mississ ippi, and blockade the Western States.

I made no such declarations. The report of my speech at Camden, which served you for a text, contained no such declarations. And you, of course, know perfectly well, that you were perverting the truth.

vithout consulting me, by the Secretary of the meeting at Camden, was never seen by times. The whig party of this section me until after its publication, (which was unexpected to me) and being brief, has encouraged you to use your petty artifices of distortion. But the report, in its actual state is sufficient to convict you of disingenuous practices, as was rendered evident by a Senator from Missouri, of a misstatement into tance about as terrible and formidable which, trusting to your version, he had in- as sheet-iron thunder behind the ragadvertently fallen.

who was?7 It is freely admitted that the or should be left in its present condition. production has increased as shown by the ta- excluding the South from all share of the le, and that the price has fallen, yet it is as territory, the slaveholding States ought to freely demed that the foreign producer pays secode from the present Confederacy, and form a Southern Confederacy. That if forced into a war by the injustice of the North, the slaveholding States might rely on suce elements of success, amongst which would It is usual, in all controversies, for the party be the power, by closing the Mississippi advancing a proposition to prove it, yet I will against the commerce of the Northwestern depart from this rule, and undertake to show States, to bring that section to terms. And was less under the operation of the tariff of '42. holding States, in attempting to exclude the wool or the raw material has greatly dimin- rob Texas of its territory, would justify the Confederacy of the slaveholding States in taking possession, by force, of the whole or of any part of California.

The Northern man, who denounces this as treason, I would meet simply with defifurnish their productions at a cost of perhaps ance-the servile Southern sycophant, who one-third less, as competition will always keep raises the cry, provokes inexpressible scorn.

By way of apology for undertaking to arraign me before the Senate, you asserted (according to a report which I find in the Baltimore Clipper) that it seemed to be rention I had made of you. This is not merely a perversion, like the statements alinded to and allowances as may be deemed proper, in not say a word about you in my speech, that I remember. At all events, there is not a word about you in the report of it. But perhaps, with the instinct of "Sernb" in the play, you felt that if I had spoken of you, it nust have been in terms of contempt.

Permit me now, sir, as you are in the habit flecturing Senators and citizens, in or out of place, (but I must retract a part of the expression. I do not know that you have ver had sufficient sense of decency to do it John McCrea, Esq., in this county, Mrs. in place) to offer you a very short lecture for the amendment of your manners.

To pervert the language of others into a sense not intended by them, is not regarded and 16 days. as reprehensible in a clown at a circus, or a jester over a convivial bottle. But it is not very becoming to use this trick for effect on the floor of the Senate, even in these days of Senatorial decline, when Scrub may be a what little of the quality you ever possessed

You bantered a Senator from South Carolina with the offer, that you would, if myited, come to Charleston or Columbia to discuss the questions which have been before the Senate.

When South Carolina desires instruction in the doctrines of the Federal and Consolidation School, she can send for some statesman worth listening to, Mr. Webster for instance, who could perform the task with some ability.

But it would not be generous to hold you to your offer. You will need to exert all your powers, such as they are, including your acknowledged power of brass, to excuse leat Southern feeling, impelling you to brawl loundly with the Abolitionists, and to bully Col. Benton until he turned upon you and out-bullied you.

With the hope that this letter may prove an acceptable addition to your curious epistolary collection, on the subject of the Compromise. I have the honor to be sir, &c. MAXCY GREGG.

P. S.-Not being quite sure that you will understand an allusion above, I subjoin of September, eighteen hundred and for your gratification, the passage referred to. fifty. Scaus .- "Ay; he and the Count's footman were jabbering French like two intriguing ducks in a mill-pond; and I believe they talked of me, for they laughed consumedly.

The ranaway slave of Mr. Toombs has returned to his master at Washington, badly wounded in the hand. There is danger of amputation of the arm becoming necessary, purpose, or goodness of intention, and to save his life. Chaplin, the Kidnapper, the hypocritical interest they have was not an assistant editor of the National Era, but a contributor from Washington, to is now in progress of development. his own abolition paper, "Chaplin Port Fo-

eight o'clock, in honor of the passage of Honses of the Legislature, asserting the bonds, with approved security, right of the territory and jurisdiction of San-WILLIS HUNTER, have inflicted the curse upon them- right of the territory and jurisdiction of Santa Fe and their determination to maintain it at all hazards .- Texas State Guzette.

ges of the people in almost every coun ty in the State, have ratified the patri. otic resolutions of the Nashvile Con vention. The last Woodville Republic can informs us of a Union Meeting is that county, a meeting without dis I have been waiting to see your report of thection of party, which does justice to yourself in the Union, but not having been the memory of old Wilkinson and able, as yet, to obtain it, I am obliged to re- evinces the patriotism and the fealty its citizens to the South. Clarke spoke You attributed to me the solemn deels out also, on the 5th instant, and rations (I refer, for convenience, to a sort of meeting was to have been held in our sister county of Copiah for the same purpose on Monday last. The Black flag hangs out in but one county in the east, and that it is a tattered concern in Jasper. A body of 35 whigs in that county were rallying around the rotten carcass of the Compromise at last accounts and howling over their defeat at a ratification meeting held in Paulding a few weeks ago. Their indignation against Judge Mounger, who took as active part in the meeting, and who not in the habit of mincing what he has The report of my speech was prepared to say on any subject, knows no bounds The whigs of Jasper are behind the and of almost every other section in Mississippi are with the democracy upon this subject, and the railing of the little squad in the piney woods county of Jasper, sounds to people at this disged curtain of a Thespian corps. Mr. What I did say on these points was, in J. C. Heidelburg, may write commuwas paying a larger sum in the shape of duty substance: That if California, with its pre- nications for the Brandon Republican, out of a diminished gross receipt. He certain- tended Constitution and usurped boundaries, 'till doomsday, and we opine that it will ly was here the payer of the duty. If not, should be admitted by Congress as a State, create no stampede in the ranks of the opposition to Abolition Fanaticism. To the whig press of the country we would say, if they are still determined to stultify the North, by representing that any considerable protion of the Southern people are opposed to the Resolutions of the Nashville Convenion, we suppose it cannot be helped, but gentlemen,"lay not the flattering uncion to your souls," that such is the fact, why the price of woolen fabrics, particularly, that the injustice practised by the non-slave. A day of reckoning is at hand for you, and a fearful one it will be if a collis-South from all share of California, and to ion takes place between the two extremes of this confederacy. The hills and mountains will fail to hide you from the indignation of the misrepresented or deceived .- Southern Journal.

PRIMARY MERTINGS AND THE NAME.

THE CONVENTION .- Primary assemble.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL SCOTT .- The following is the resolution of Mr. Clemens in the Senate, which under the rule lies over:

Resolved. That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of conferring, by law, the brevet dered necessary by the very particular men- rank of Lieutenant General on Major General Winfield Scott, with such additional pay above, but a fabrication of your fancy, I did consideration of the distinguished services rendered to the republic by that officer diring the late war with Mexico.

> MARRIED-On the 29th ult., at Fort Adams, by Henry H. Wall, Esq., Member of the Board of Police, Mr. FOSTER ROWAN o Mrs. Sarah Miller.

> DIED-On the 2d inst, of a lingering illness of three months, at the residence of MARTHA ANN, consort of J. J. McCres, and daughter of Holloway Huff, deceased, of Amite county, aged 20 years 10 months

Notice.

WOULD respectfully solicit those persons who have been called upon for census schedules, and have not returned the same, to do so at the earliest opportunity, and save me the disagreeable necessity of making a return of them to the proper authority.

JOHN C. SIMS. September 10, 1850-2w.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, WILKINSON COUNTY.
THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

To Joseph E. Therrel and Martha A., his wife, John A. Warren and Mary A., his wife, Gray Bailey and Martha A., his wife, Sam'l. J. Fenner and Nancy J., his wife, William Hamberlin and Margaret E., his wife, E. F. Dunham and Celia A., his wife, James Smith and Elizabeth, his wife, Margaret J. McIntosh, and Polly McIntosh, heirs and distributees of Henry Quine, deceased, -GREETING:

YOU are hereby cited to be and appear efore the Probate Court of Wilkinson ounty, at the Court House thereof, on the First Monday in December next, then and there to show cause, if any you can, why the final account of Willis Hunter, administrator de bonis non, of Henry Quine, deceased, lately filed in said Court, should not be allowed, and a decree made thereupon accordingly, and further to do and suffer such things as shall be considered and ordered by the Court aforesaid, in the premises.

L. S. WITNESS, the Hon. Francis, Gildart, Judge of the said Probate Court, at the court house of said county, the First Monday

Issued this 3d day of September, 1850. FRED. CONRAD, Clerk. September 10, 1850-10w.

Admistrator's Sale.

Y Virtue of an order of the Honorable Probate Court of Wilkinson county, Mississippi, at the September term thereof, A. D., 1850, the undersigned administrator, de bonis non, of the estate of Henry Quine, deceased, will proceed to sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, at the late residence of said deceased, between the hours prescribed by law, on A salute of seven guns was fired by our Saturday, the 12th day of October, 1850, all citizens from Capitol Hill last evening at the perishable property of said estate, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, &c. resolutions through the joint committee of chasers will be required to give bond or

> Adm'r, de bonis non September 10, 1850-2w.